**Week VI (17/03/20)**

**Key**

**Textbook, pp. 156-157**

B.

1. the dry-cleaners
2. to suggest that someone else will do sth for you
3. a) The speaker asked/arranged for a tailor to do sth.

b) The speaker succeeded in making a group of people do sth (*in unison*: together, at the same time).

1. I **got** my tailor **to** make…

I **got** them **to** sing... (*Cf. your handout, the very last box:* **get *is followed by the to-infinitive +*** *pay attention****: make sb/sth do sth can either mean: to force sb to do sth or to cause sb/sth to do sth.*** *Hence, for instance, in terms of a possible translation, the first example in the box on the left will go along the lines of****:*** *Ne mogu* ***da natjeram*** *to dijete da ode na spavanje.*).

C.

1. a & b: Jane and Sam ***experienced*** the actions
2. a: a thief, b: the telephone company
3. the answer is obvious (No. They were unwilling victims of the events.)
4. a: She had never had the experience of being invited to … (*cf. your handout*)

b: They experienced the fact that people were leaving …

1. a & b: I won’t allow / I won’t tolerate … (*Both sentences indicate a certain degree of irritation or anger. Cf. your handout, the second box:* ***the past participle implies a passive meaning, the –ing form, however, an active meaing.*** *Possible translations: Nece se meni kuca pretvarati u hotel. Neces mi ti govoriti sta da radim).*

D.

*Note: For the first two sentences below pay special attention to the note in the third box of your handout.*

(Both 1 & 2 express: sth that we experienced, but did not either cause or want.)

1. We’ve never had the police arrive…
2. I’ve never had my hair fall out…
3. All the shops had their windows blown out by the gas…
4. We had our house broken into…
5. We had a new carpet laid in…
6. We’re having our new windows fitted tomorrow.
7. We **got** the builders **to put** in double…
8. I won’t have them smoking…
9. We’ll have them staying the night if we…
10. With a little… the nurse had the patient walking around the room*.(= She made the patient walk…)*

E.*not to be done.*

**Inversions**

***(The section focuses on the use of inversions with negative adverbials.)***

F**.**

1. They are more emphatic.
2. a: Not only, b: Rarely
3. The subject and the auxiliary verb.

G.

1. a: had … when

b: had … **than (*Cf. (****No)* ***sooner is a comparative form.)***

1. The inversion does not take place immediately after only, but in the latter part of the sentence (which describes what happened).

Note 1: When words such as ***rarely, little, only then***, etc. appear at the beginning of a sentence, we use an inversion because these words suggest a negative or restricted meaning: ***rarely = not often, little = not much, only then = not before.***

Note 2: In a **complex** sentence, **the verb in the main clause is inverted**.

1. Only when she set foot in the house did she realize that sth was wrong.

H.

1. Not only was Sam working all day, but all night, too.
2. Never had Ted stayed in…
3. Not only does P. dance gracefully, but she (also) sings beautifully, (too).
4. Never have I met such an i. p. before.
5. Not until all the guests had arrived did Paul open his presents.
6. Rarely do our neighbours spend much money on entertainment.

**Gapped sentences**

**Example:** *The match resulted in* ***a tie (= a draw****). (The players scored the same number of points.)*

 *… what* ***a tie*** *looking after* ***a*** *small child…(= a thing that limits a person’s freedom of action)*

1. safe
2. column
3. lines
4. frayed (… *at the edges: izlizane, iskrzane*); (*tempers are getting frayed = people are getting angry with each other*)
5. flourished
6. kit (*in the first sentence = a set of tools; in the third one = a set of parts sold ready to be put together: komplet djelova za sastavljanje*)